conductive metal oxide preferably is at least one selected from the group consisting of ITO, ATO, Sb_2O_3, SbO_2, In_2O_3, SnO_2 and ZnO. The metal oxide other than the electrically conductive metal oxide preferably is at least one selected from the group consisting of TiO_2, ZrO_2, CeO_2, Al_2O_3, Y_2O_3, La_2O_33, LaO_2 and Ho_2O_3, each of which has a high refractive index. The high refractive index layer 3, most preferably, includes particles of ITO with electrically conductive properties and particles of TiO_2 with a high refractive index.

Delete paragraph 0025, and add, as follows:

[0025] The low refractive index layer 4 may include the particles in an amount of 10 to 40% by weight, which improves the reduction of the refractive index of the antireflection film, the resistance to scuffing and the slipperiness of the film. The particles are composed preferably of silica or fluorine-based resin. The low refractive index layer 4 preferably has a thickness of 85 to 110nm.

Delete paragraph 0029 and 0030, and add, as follows:

[0029] Each of the hard-coating layer 2, the high refractive index layer 3 and the low refractive index layer 4 can be formed in such a manner that the unhardened synthetic resin which may include the particles is laminated on the organic film 1, and after that the synthetic resin is irradiated with ultraviolet rays or electron rays so that the resin is cured. In this procedure, each of the layers 1 thorough 3 may be laminated and hardened one by one, or all three layers may be hardened at one time after all layers are laminated.

[0030] The layer of acrylic resin can be formed on the film by wet coating method in which the film is coated with a liquid comprising solvent, such as toluene, and acrylic monomers dissolved into the solvent by a coater such as a gravure coater, after that the film is dried, and then, is irradiated with ultraviolet rays or electron rays, so that the liquid is cured. The wet coating method can make it possible to form layers on the film at high speed, homogeneously, and at low cost. The layers cured by ultraviolet

rays or electron rays have sufficiently good adhesive properties and high hardness.

Delete paragraph 0033, and add, as follows:

[0033] A PET film (with a refractive index of 1.65) having a thickness of 188μm was coated with a coating layer including acrylic resin for the hard-coating layer by wet coating method and was dried, then the PET film was coated with a coating layer for the high refractive index layer over the coating layer for the hard-coating layer, in the same manner, and was dried, and then the PET film was further covered with a coating layer for the low refractive index layer over the coating layer for the high refractive index layer and was dried.

Delete paragraph 0036, and add, as follows:

[0036] In each Example and Comparative Example, the chemical resistance of the antireflection film was examined in such a manner that a pad of gauze impregnated with a water solution of 3% NaOH was placed on the antireflection film for a certain period (30 minutes), after that the pad was removed and the film was wiped. The estimation of the chemical resistance of each antireflection film was made by the visual observation and the results are shown in Table 1. In Table 1, the sign "very good" means that the color of the light reflected by the antireflection film was the same before and after the examination, and the sign "good" means that the color of the light reflected by the antireflection film slightly varied before and after the examination, yet the film was considered to be sufficiently practical.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 1-6, and amend claim 1, as follows:

1. (amended) An antireflection film comprising:

an organic film,

a hard-coating layer laminated on the organic film,

a high refractive index layer laminated on the hard-coating layer and formed of metal oxide particles of ITO with electrical conductivity and TiO_2 with high refractive index, a volume